# AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.; the "CWA", and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended, (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§26-53),

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PSG/USFilter** | **And** | **The City of Taunton** |
| **825 West Water Street** | | **Department of Public Works** |
| **Taunton, MA 02780** | | **90 Ingell Street** |
| | | **Taunton, MA 02780-3507** |

PSG/USFilter and the City of Taunton shall be jointly responsible (co-permittees) for the operation of the treatment plant and for the one combined sewer overflow. The City of Taunton alone shall be responsible for the collection system.

are authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**Taunton Wastewater Treatment Plant**
**825 West Water Street**
**Taunton, MA 02780**
**and one combined sewer overflow (CSO)**

to receiving water named **Taunton River** (Taunton River Basin - MA62-02)

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on the date of issuance.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five (5) years from the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on September 26, 1995.

This permit consists of 13 Pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc., Attachment A, Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol, Attachments B through D (not available electronically), the Sludge Compliance Document, and 35 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this 19th day of September, 2001

/Signature on File/

Linda M. Murphy, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA

Glenn Haas, Acting Assistant Commissioner
Bureau of Resource Protection
Department of Environmental Protection
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Boston, MA

PART I

1.A. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001,** treated industrial and sanitary wastewater and storm water to the Taunton River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC | EFFLUENT LIMITS | | | | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PARAMETER** | **AVERAGE MONTHLY** | **AVERAGE WEEKLY** | **AVERAGE MONTHLY** | **AVERAGE WEEKLY** | **MAXIMUM DAILY** | **MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY** | **SAMPLE[3] TYPE** |
| FLOW | ********** | ********** | 8.4 MGD [1,2] | ********* | Report MGD | CONTINUOUS | RECORDER |
| $CBOD_5$ [3] (April 1-October 31) | 1051 lbs/Day<br>478 kgs/Day | 1051 lbs/Day<br>478 kgs/Day | 15 mg/l | 15 mg/l | Report mg/l[1] | 3/WEEK | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE[4] |
| $BOD_5$ [3] (November 1 - March 31) | 2102 lbs/Day<br>955 kgs/Day | 3153 lbs/Day<br>1463 kgs/Day | 30 mg/l | 45 mg/l | Report mg/l[1] | 3/WEEK | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE[4] |
| TSS [3] (April 1-October 31) | 1401 lbs/Day<br>637 kgs/Day | 1401 lbs/Day<br>637 kgs/Day | 20 mg/l | 20 mg/l | Report mg/l[1] | 3/WEEK | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE[4] |
| TSS [3] (November 1 - March 31) | 2102 lbs/Day<br>955 kgs/Day | 3153 lbs/Day<br>1463 kgs/Day | 30 mg/l | 45 mg/l | Report mg/l[1] | 3/WEEK | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE[4] |
| SETTLEABLE SOLIDS[1] | ********** | ********** | ********* | Report ml/l | Report ml/l | 1/DAY | GRAB |
| pH RANGE[1] | 6.5 - 8.3 SU SEE PERMIT PAGE 5 OF 15, PARAGRAPH I.A.1.b. | | | | | 1/DAY | GRAB |
| TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL[1,7] | ********** | ********** | 0.046 mg/l | ********* | 0.08 mg/l | 3/DAY | GRAB |
| FECAL COLIFORM[1,6] | ********** | ********** | 200/100 ml | ********* | 400/100 ml | 2/WEEK | GRAB |
| DISSOLVED OXYGEN (April 1st-October 31st) | NOT LESS THAN 6.0 mg/l | | | | | 1/DAY | GRAB |
| WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY SEE FOOTNOTES 9, 10 and 11 | Acute $LC_{50} \geq 100\%$<br>Chronic C-NOEC $\geq 24\%$ | | | | | 4/YEAR | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE |

**CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE**

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| AMMONIA-NITROGEN (June 1 - September 30) | Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day | Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day | 1 mg/l | 1 mg/l | 2 mg/l | 3/WEEK | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE |
| AMMONIA-NITROGEN (October 1 - May 31) | Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day | ********** ********** ** | Report mg/l | ******** ******** ** | Report mg/l | 1/MONTH | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE |
| TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN | Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day | ********** ********** ** | Report mg/l | ******** ******** ** | Report mg/l | 1/MONTH | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE |
| TOTAL NITRATE | Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day | ********** ********** ** | Report mg/l | ******** ******** ** | Report mg/l | 1/MONTH | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE |
| TOTAL NITRITE | Report lbs/Day Report kgs/Day | ********** ********** ** | Report mg/l | ******** ******** ** | Report mg/l | 1/MONTH | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE |
| TOTAL COPPER[8] | 1.1 lbs/Day 0.5 kgs/Day | ********** ********** ** | 0.016 mg/l | ******** ******** ** | 0.022 mg/l | 1/MONTH | 24-HOUR COMPOSITE |

Footnotes:

1. Required for State Certification.

2. For flow, report maximum and minimum daily rates and total flow for each operating date. The flow limit is an annual average. The annual average flow shall be reported each month as a rolling average and shall be calculated using the monthly average flow from the reporting month and the monthly average flows from the preceding 11 months.

3. All required effluent samples shall be collected at the point specified in Permit Attachment B. Any change in sampling location must be reviewed and approved in writing by EPA and MADEP. All samples shall be tested using the analytical methods found in 40 CFR §136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §136. All samples shall be 24 hour composites unless specified as a grab sample in 40 CFR §136.

4. Sampling required for influent and effluent.

5. A 24-hour composite sample will consist of at least twenty four (24) grab samples taken during one working day.

6. Fecal coliform monitoring will be conducted year round. This is a State certification requirement. The monthly average limit is expressed as a geometric mean.

7. The minimum level (ML) for total residual chlorine is defined as 0.05 mg/l. This value is the minimum level for chlorine using EPA approved methods found in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, 20th Edition, Method 4500 CL-E and G, or USEPA Manual of Methods of Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 330.5. One of these methods must be used to determine total residual chlorine. For effluent limitations less than 0.05 mg/l, compliance/non-compliance will be determined based on the ML. Sample results of 0.05 mg/l or less shall be reported as zero on the discharge monitoring report.

8. The minimum level (ML) for copper is defined as 5 ug/l. This value is the minimum level for copper using the Furnace Atomic Absorption analytical method (EPA Method 220.2). For effluent limitations less than 5 ug/l, compliance/non-compliance will be determined based on the ML. Sample results of 5 ug/l or less shall be reported as zero on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

9. The permittee shall conduct chronic (and modified acute) toxicity tests four times per year. The chronic test may be used to calculate the acute $LC_{50}$ at the 48 hour exposure interval. The permittee shall test the daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia, only. Toxicity test samples shall be collected on the second Tuesday during the months of February, May, August and November. The test results shall be submitted by the last day of the month following the completion of the test. The results are due March 30th, June 30th, September 30th and December 30th, respectively. The tests must be performed in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment A** of this permit.

| **Test Dates** Second Tuesday in | **Submit Results By:** | **Test Species** | **Acute Limit $LC_{50}$** | **Chronic Limit C-NOEC** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February<br>May<br>August<br>November | March 30th<br>June 30th<br>September 30th<br>December 30th | Ceriodaphnia dubia (Daphnid)<br><br>See Attachment A | ≥ 100% | ≥24% |

10. The $LC_{50}$ is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent (no dilution) shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.

11. The "24% or greater" C-NOEC limit is defined as a sample which is composed of 24% (or greater) effluent, the remainder being dilution water. This is a maximum daily limit derived as a percentage of the inverse of the dilution factor of 4.2.

Part I.A.1. (Continued)

a. **The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.**

b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.3 at any time, unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or as a result of the approved treatment processes.

c. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.

d. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.

e. The permittee's treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both total suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand. The percent removal shall be based on monthly average values.

f. When the effluent discharged for a period of 90 consecutive days exceeds 80 percent of the designed flow, the permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the treatment facility will be reached, and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans.

g. The permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control.

A.2. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger in a primary industry category discharging process water; and

b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:

(1) the quantity and quality of effluent introduced into the POTW; and

(2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

B.1. Limitations for Industrial Users:

a. Pollutants introduced into POTW's by a non-domestic source (user) shall not pass through the POTW or interfere with the operation or performance of the works.

b. The permittee shall develop and enforce specific effluent limits (local limits) for Industrial User(s), and all other users, as appropriate, which together with appropriate changes in the POTW Treatment Plant's Facilities or operation, are necessary to ensure continued compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit or sludge use or disposal practices. Specific local limits shall not be developed and enforced without individual notice to persons or groups who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond. Within ( 120 days of the effective date of this permit), the permittee shall prepare and submit a written technical evaluation to the EPA analyzing the need on whether or not to revise its current local limits. As part of this evaluation, the permittee shall assess how the POTW performs with respect to influent and effluent of pollutants, water quality concerns, sludge quality, sludge processing concerns/inhibition, biomonitoring results, activated sludge inhibition, worker health and safety and collection system concerns. Justifications and conclusions should be based on actual plant data if available and should be included in the evaluation. Should the evaluation reveal the need to revise local limits, the permittee shall complete the revisions within 180 days of notification by EPA and submit the revisions to EPA for approval. The Permittee shall carry out the local limits revisions in accordance with EPA's Guidance Manual for the Development and Implementation of Local Discharge Limitations Under the Pretreatment Program (December, 1987).

B.2. Industrial Pretreatment Program

a. The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program, and the General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 CFR 403. At a minimum, the permittee must perform the following duties to properly implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP):

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be sampled and inspected at the frequency established in the approved IPP but in no case less than once per year. The permittee shall maintain adequate records.

2. Issue or renew all necessary industrial user control mechanisms within 90 days of their expiration date or within 180 days after the industry has been determined to be a significant industrial user.

3. Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement.

4. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

b. The permittee shall provide the EPA (and the MA DEP) with an annual report describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve month period ending 60 days prior to the due date in accordance with 403.12(i). The annual report shall be consistent with the format described in Attachment C of this permit and shall be submitted **no later than (October 1)** of each year.

c. The permittee must obtain approval from EPA prior to making any significant changes to the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR 403.18(c).

d. The permittee must assure that applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are met by all categorical industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 405 et. seq.

e. The permittee must modify its pretreatment program to conform to all changes in the Federal Regulations that pertain to the implementation and enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program. The permittee must provide EPA, in writing, within 180 days of this permit's effective date proposed changes, IF APPLICABLE, to the permittee's pretreatment program deemed necessary to assure conformity with current Federal Regulations. At a minimum, the permittee must address in its written submission the following areas: (1) enforcement response plan; (2) revised sewer use ordinances; and (3) slug control evaluations. The permittee will implement these proposed changes pending EPA Region I's approval under 40 CFR 403.18. This submission is separate and distinct from any local limits analysis submission described in Part I.A.3.b.

**C.1. Toxics Control**

a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.

b. Any toxic components of the effluent shall not result in any demonstrable harm to aquatic life or violate any state or federal water quality standard which has been or may be promulgated. Upon promulgation of any such standard, this permit may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards.

c. EPA or DEP may use the results of the toxicity tests and chemical analyses conducted pursuant to this permit, as well as national water quality criteria developed pursuant to Section 304(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), state water quality criteria, and any other appropriate information or data, to develop numerical effluent limitations for any pollutants, including but not limited to those pollutants listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122.

**D. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSO)**

1. During wet weather, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water/wastewater from combined sewer **Outfall 004 (West Water Street, South of Fifth)**, subject to the following effluent limitations:

a. The discharges shall receive treatment at a level providing Best Practicable Control Tecnology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control and abate conventional pollutants and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) to control and abate non-conventional and toxic pollutants. The EPA has made a Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) determination that BPT, BCT, and BAT for combined sewer overflows (CSOs) include the implementation of Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) specified below.

b. The permittee shall continue to implement the Nine Minimum Control Program (NMC) as documented on December 26, 1996. **The permittee shall submit to EPA and DEP an updated NMC within one year of the effective date of the permit** (See Permit Attachment D). The updated NMC shall be implemented upon completion. Thereafter, the permittee may modify its NMC program to enhance its effectiveness, but the NMC program shall at all times include the following minimum implementation levels:

(1) Proper operation and regular maintenance programs for the sewer system and the combined sewer overflows.

(2) Maximum use of the collection system for storage.

(3) Review and modification of the pretreatment program to assure CSO impacts are minimized.

(4) Maximization of flow to the POTW for treatment.

(5) Prohibition of dry weather overflows from CSOs.

(6) Control of solid and floatable materials in CSOs.

(7) Pollution prevention programs that focus on contaminant reduction activities.

(8) Public notification to ensure that the public receives adequate notification of CSO occurrences and CSO impacts.

(9) Monitoring to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls.

c. This permit may be reopened to add additional technology-based requirements based on information assembled during Taunton's development of a long-term CSO control plan.

2. The permittee may consolidate CSO reports which are on similar reporting schedules.

3. The Permittee shall implement paragraphs a. through j. listed below, by the effective date of this permit:

a. Each CSO structure/regulator, pumping station and/or tidegate shall be routinely inspected to insure that they are in good working condition and adjusted to minimize combined sewer discharges and tidal surcharging. Such inspections shall occur monthly unless EPA approves a site specific inspection program

which has been determined by EPA to provide an equal level of effectiveness.(NMC #1, 2, and 4).

b. The following inspection results shall be recorded: the date and time of the inspection, the general condition of the facility, and whether the facility is operating satisfactorily. If maintenance is necessary, the permittee shall record: the description of the necessary maintenance, the date the necessary maintenance was performed, and whether the observed problem was corrected. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections for at least three (3) years.

c. **Annually, no later than <u>January 15th</u>**, the permittee shall submit a certification to the State and EPA which states that the previous calendar year's monthly inspections were conducted, results recorded, and records maintained.

d. The State and EPA have the right to inspect any CSO related structure or outfall, without prior notification to the permittee.

e. Discharges to the combined system of septage, holding tank wastes or other material which may cause a visible oil sheen or containing floatable material are prohibited during wet weather when CSO discharges may be active. (NMC# 3, 6, and 7).

f. Dry weather overflows (DWOs) are prohibited (NMC# 5). All dry weather sanitary and/or industrial discharges from CSOs must be reported to EPA and the State within twenty four (24) hours in accordance with the reporting requirements for plant bypass (Paragraph D.1.e. of Part II of this permit).

g. The permittee shall quantify and record all Taunton discharges from the combined sewer outfall (NMC# 9). Quantification may be through direct measurement or estimation. When estimating, the permittee shall make reasonable efforts (i.e., gaging, measurements) to verify the validity of the estimation technique. The following information must be recorded for each combined sewer outfall for each discharge event:

(1) Estimated duration (hours) of discharge;
(2) Estimated volume (gallons) of discharge; and
(3) National Weather Service precipitation data from the nearest gage where precipitation is available at daily (twenty four (24) hour) intervals and the nearest gage where precipitation is available at one-hour intervals.

h. Cumulative precipitation per discharge event shall be calculated.

i. The permittee shall maintain all records of discharges for at least six (6) years after the effective date of this permit, as it is collected, on an ongoing basis.

j. Within 12 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall install and maintain identification signs for all combined sewer outfall structures. The signs must be located at or near the combined sewer outfall structures and easily readable by the public. These signs shall be a minimum of twelve x eighteen (12 x 18) inches in size, with white lettering against a green background, and shall contain the following information:

**WARNING:**

**WET WEATHER**
**SEWAGE DISCHARGE**
**TAUNTON OUTFALL (No. 004)**

## E.1. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and only from outfalls listed in Part I A.1. of this permit and CSO number 004. Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) are not authorized by this permit and shall be reported in accordance with Section D.1.e. (1) of the General Requirements of this permit (Twenty-four hour reporting).

## F.1. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Operation and maintenance of the sewer system shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part II and the following terms and conditions:

1. Maintenance Staff

The permittee shall provide an adequate staff to carry out the operation, maintenance, repair, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. Infiltration/Inflow

The permittee shall eliminate excessive infiltration/inflow to the sewer system. A summary report of all actions taken to minimize infiltration/inflow during the previous calendar year shall be submitted to EPA and the MA DEP by February 28th of each year. This report shall also include a graph of flows to the treatment plant during the year and an analysis of I/I trends (i.e. is I/I being reduced) If there have been any unauthorized discharges from the collection system during the previous calendar year which were caused by inadequate sewer system capacity, the permittee shall also include in this report an evaluation of actions necessary to restore adequate capacity.

3. Alternate Power Source

In order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall continue to provide an alternative power source with which to sufficiently operate its treatment works (as defined at 40 CFR §122.2).

4. Chlorination System Report

**Within 3 months of the effective date of the permit**, the permittee will submit a report documenting the effectiveness of the chlorination and dechlorination systems. The report will specifically address how flow variability and chlorine demand variability affect compliance with the TRC and fecal coliform limits at all times. Sampling data shall be provided to support conclusions on how hourly and daily flow and chlorine demand variability affects permit compliance. The report will include a description of the chlorination and dechlorination systems and the methods for dosage control.

The report will identify all changes necessary to ensure compliance with the TRC and fecal coliform limits at all times, including equipment modifications and upgrades, operational procedures (including calibration procedures and alarm/response procedures), and sampling protocols. The report will include a schedule for implementing all of the necessary changes. **An**

**annual report shall be submitted on November 30 of each year** summarizing all exceedances of the TRC and fecal coliform effluent limits during the previous year, the estimated or measured fecal coliform and chlorine discharge levels during the exceedance, and measures taken to fix the problem and to prevent future occurrences.

**G.1. SLUDGE CONDITIONS**

a. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices and with the CWA Section 405(d) technical standards.

b. The permittee shall comply with the more stringent of either the state or federal (40 CFR part 503), requirements.

c. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR part 503 apply to facilities which perform one or more of the following use or disposal practices.

d. Land application - the use of sewage sludge to condition or fertilize the soil

e. Surface disposal - the placement of sewage sludge in a sludge only landfill

f. Sewage sludge incineration in a sludge only incinerator

2. **The 40 CFR part 503 conditions do not apply to facilities which place sludge within a municipal solid waste landfill.** These conditions also do not apply to facilities which do not dispose of sewage sludge during the life of the permit but rather treat the sludge (lagoons- reed beds), or are otherwise excluded under 40 CFR 503.6.

3. The permittee shall use and comply with the attached compliance guidance document to determine appropriate conditions. Appropriate conditions contain the following elements.
   - General requirements
   - Pollutant limitations
   - Operational standards (pathogen reduction requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements
   - Management practices
   - Record keeping
   - Monitoring
   - Reporting

   Depending upon the quality of material produced by a facility, all conditions may not apply to the facility.

4. The permittee shall monitor the pollutant concentrations, pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction at the following frequency. This frequency is based upon the volume of sewage sludge generated at the facility in dry metric tons per year

| | |
|---|---|
| less than 290 | 1/ year |
| 290 to less than1500 | 1 /quarter |
| 1500 to less than 15000 | 6 /year |
| 15000 + | 1 /month |

5. The permittee shall sample the sewage sludge using the procedures detailed in 40 CFR 503.8.

6. The permittee shall submit an annual report containing the information specified in the guidance. **Reports are due annually by February 19.** Reports shall be submitted to the address contained in the reporting section of the permit.

## H.1. MONITORING AND REPORTING

a. Reporting

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the effective date of the permit.

Signed and dated originals of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the Director and the State at the following addresses:

Environmental Protection Agency
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

The State Agency is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Southern Regional Office
20 Riverside Drive
Lakeville, Massachusetts 02347

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Forms and toxicity test reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Watershed Management
Surface discharge Permit Program
627 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608

## I.1. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) under Federal and State law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MA DEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap.21, §43.

Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this Permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of this Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this Permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of State law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under Federal law as an NPDES Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this Permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of Federal law, this Permit shall remain in full force and effect under State law as a Permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.